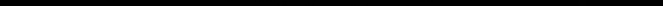


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K. of P. Installation.**

**The Conductor's Story Told by a Fellow
Employee—The Buesse Brothers Talk.
Arrested and Out on Bond.**

He is running against time, today being the last day the electoral votes can be

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BUTY four lots each 40x100, one on corner on Atlanta street, dummy line in front, lots from Grant Park
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Real Estate Real Estate

\$425 PER FRONT FOOT, Marietta street—
50-foot corner lot, good area in
exceptional bargain. Keep your eye on
Marietta street, for it's surprising the
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business property in the city.

\$8,400, Marietta street, nicely improved
street-fronted home, interest and finish
located; only \$400 per foot. Improved
\$900 per foot, Marietta street, improved
front lot, beautiful fine outcome.
\$3,000, Marietta street, fine lot. Im-

feet deep and running back to W. and A. streets. It is best as a bargain. There is more money to be made here than on Marietta street than on any street that you buy on. Mark what we say.

7,500. Peachtree street, one of the prettiest lots on the street, over 80x200 in size, 3,750.

8,000. Courtland avenue, 7-room home, nicely papered, with gas, etc., and pretty grounds. This is a bargain. Buy it now, again that we have ever had on the street and it will go in a few days.

We have lots of property for sale. 3 acres land just about one mile from the Kl. house on main drive to Grant Park. The house is a pretty picture, surrounded by 3 streets, beautifully shaded and lies to perfection; just one block from downtown. The lot is on Peachtree street. The price has been \$10,000, but is now only \$7,500. It is a bargain. It is obliged to be sold in the next 30 days and soon.

bargain, for it's got to go and we want
an offer. It will subdivide into 12 beau-
tiful lots of fine size.

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We have all kinds of property for sale at
Decatur and the adjacent country and
suit anybody.

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G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate

WILL RENT to a good tenant or sell at a bargain, a new 2-room house, with two-acre lot, pretty grove, in Edgewood, on south side of railroad.

TWO SPLENDID CENTRAL PARK LOTS, two pieces of property for investment; one \$7,500, one at \$8,500. Call for description.

ALL CLASSES of real estate for sale.

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MELL & BROOKS,
Real Estate Brokers,
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SPECIAL.

We are offering at a bargain for a few days
10 acres of land at South Kirkwood. It is only
a few yards from the Decatur dummy line.

and there are other lines surveyed through the property. Speculators will do well to investigate this at once.

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A. J. West & Co.

Real Estate and Loans,
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100 feet, in the midst of
 32,500. In Atlanta, \$22,500.
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 we are going to sell this
 if you wish a bargain.
 PEACHTREE home, corner
 20-foot alley; new 10-
 \$16,500.
 PEACHTREE street lot 97x
 ft. \$14,500.
 INSTALLMENT PLAN-
 100 ft. Center St., between Pea-
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 100 FEET FRONT on R. R.
 site the roundhouse, \$5.0
 MONEY on hand and
 and to loan on Atlanta
 West & Co., Real Estate.

CENTRAL CORNER, 2001250, 5th
road and proposed extension of either A
avenue or Hunter streets, \$28,000. A
frame dwelling built in the center of "cot
square," containing 2-4 acres, surround
the site, all necessary outhouses, etc.
This model home and site is located in
Georgia railroad half way between Atlan
Augusta, 40 miles from Athens
in Macon, Ga. Price \$7,500.

14 South Broad Street.

20—Another one of those 5-room cottages, hard wood fulling, for \$250 cash and \$20 per month. Just like spring rent.

20—5-room house on Fullam street, \$800 cash, 2 acres in 1 and 2 years at 1% per acre on car line two miles from carshed at \$800 per acre.

20—6-room house on Pearl street; new.

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20—6-room house on Garnett street, Forsyth; terms easy.

20—For a beautiful lot on Highland at \$100.

20—Vacant lot on Fort street, 100x150, 100 to loan on short and long time on 5%.

20 acres to Dooly county for sale.

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 The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

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 Ocala—J. R. Hawley.
 Sanford—A. J. Phillips.
 Palatka—Cochran's Book Store.
 Rock Lodge—Henderson Indian River.
 Green Cove Springs—R. E. Norman.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1893.

Gold Payments.
 We discussed at some little length recently the question of gold contracts and their relations to the law and to the powers of congress. Our remarks were directed to the broad principle involved, which is not only interesting, but is of the utmost importance to the people and to the government. In a late issue of The Journal of Commerce, the venerable editor of that paper takes up the subject, but does not touch on the broad constitutional question at issue. He addresses himself to the decisions made and precedents established during the period when the paper currency of the United States was depreciated as compared with gold. We have the heartiest admiration for the editor of The Journal of Commerce, and the highest respect for even his casual opinions, so that if we presumed to differ with him at all it would be with respect and diffidence. In the course of his editorial, he quotes from various passages of the supreme court to show that gold contract is valid and binding. He also quotes from other forms of legal tender, established during the period when the paper currency of the United States was depreciated as compared with gold. We have the heartiest admiration for the editor of The Journal of Commerce, and the highest respect for even his casual opinions, so that if we presumed to differ with him at all it would be with respect and diffidence. In the course of his editorial, he quotes from various passages of the supreme court to show that gold contract is valid and binding. He also quotes from other forms of legal tender, established during the period when the paper currency of the United States was depreciated as compared with gold.

Democratic Tests in South Carolina.
 The Charleston News and Courier seems to be somewhat worried over the distribution of federal patronage in South Carolina. It hailed with delight the federal patronage attributed to Daniel Lamont a while ago to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was not going to forget the old guard, and it watches with a keen and jealous eye all the developments and manifestations of office-seeking.

In a late issue our contemporary remarks that "when Mr. Cleveland takes up the question of federal patronage in South Carolina, it is reasonable to assume that he will not be controlled by any of the purely local issues which have so disturbed the harmony of the white people" in South Carolina during the last few years. "The test of a man's democracy is not the personality of the candidate whose cause he espoused in the convention at Chicago, but it is the principles which he avows," says The News and Courier. "If he has professed his allegiance to the platform of the national democracy, he is a democrat."

This is very sensible and satisfactory, and if our contemporary had stopped right there we should say that it was engaged in the grand work of restoring to harmony which is essential to democratic success everywhere, and especially in South Carolina. But The News and Courier goes on to remark: "It is not true, as Senator Fry told The New York Times reported on Sunday night that we are all loyal democrats now and have been ever since the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago." If Mr. Cleveland wants to find out how much truth there is in Senator Fry's statement, let him send for the record.

Evidently things are getting lively in the Palmetto State. But who is Mr. Cleveland to send for the record, and what will the record show after it is found and forwarded? Evidently South Carolina is trembling on the verge of an interesting disclosure. We judge from The News and Courier's remark that it has in its possession a duly attested record going to show that certain South Carolinians, who supported a democratic candidate for president on a democratic platform are not democrats.

We trust Mr. Cleveland will take this patriotic editor at his word, send for the record, and give it to the press, so that a curious public may understand how it is that what constitutes a democrat in other parts of the country falls utterly in South Carolina.

According to a report printed in one of the interior newspapers of New York, Mr. Cleveland is beginning to receive some information from the intimates who are buzzing around him and fixing up his administration, and we have no doubt that when he opens the door to the general public, he will find the old guard too numerous for comfort.

We don't know what the trouble with The News and Courier is, nor where the proud spirit of civil service reform has fled to, but we do not think there is any danger of a serious attempt in South Carolina to match the official test out of the mouths of those who were for Cleveland first, last and all the time.

At the same time, we should like to know how it is that a South Carolina man who supports a democratic candidate on a democratic platform can be proven by the "record" not to be a democrat.

The Sunday Question.
 The world's fair committee of the house of representatives is again hearing arguments upon the question of an open or closed Columbian exposition on Sundays. It will be recalled that when congress agreed to give government money and aid to the fair it was stipulated that the exhibition and grounds should be closed to the public on Sundays. Now the Chicago city and fair authorities are seeking to have that proviso repealed.

The leading religionists and moral reformers of the country are being heard by the committee of congress and are making earnest protests against what they declare would be "a national and disgraceful desecration of the Sabbath."

The issue between the two parties is now fairly joined in what may be considered the historic struggle for a congressional verdict on the Sunday question.

Whether the Sunday showmen or the Sabbatharians win this battle it is scarcely probable that the event will be decisive for the future. If the Chicago people win it is very evident that there will be immediately organized among the church Sabbatharians one of the most volatile and energetic crusades both against the exposition and the congressional decision, that any country has ever experienced. The Sabbatharians assert that their protests are signed by 12,000,000 names, representing 40,000,000 of the population of the country, and that these people will not suffer passively an action which seems to them to be a national disgrace and the established customs of the Christian institution.

On the other hand those who protest against enforced Sunday closing of the fair argue that such a provision is a blow at state's rights in that Illinois alone should regulate this local question, that it is a withholding of a liberty personal to every citizen, that it is an unconstitutional restriction in that it is legislation respecting a purely religious issue, that Sabbatharianism and the proper regulation of Sunday as a rest day are two widely different matters, and, lastly, that the recreative and educational interests of the workmen demand that the fair should be open on Sunday.

These positions are so wide apart and so vitally antagonistic that there is no possibility of formulating a compromise between them. Congress must adhere to the supreme court dictum that this is a Christian nation and Sunday a holy day of the Moslem order, therefore the fair must be closed; or, it must separate itself from every fact of history, custom of Christian discipline and claim of government responsibility for the regulation of Sunday rest or observance, and turn the conduct of the fair over to the local authorities and Sunday observances.

Each citizen of this great republic will look at this question through the lenses of his own prejudices and suffer elation or disappointment as the decision may fall. Over and above this particular instance, but really running upward through it, is the larger question which the future holds for final adjudication.

A Black Despot.
 According to all accounts President Hippolyte, of Hayti, is following some of the worst precedents set by the former rulers of the black republic. At the recent election troops were stationed at the polls, and men were forced at the point of the bayonet to vote the government ticket.

Nor did the president draw the line between his own subjects and foreign citizens. Mr. Meys, an American citizen, has been confined on a trumped up charge in prison for twenty days, without a hearing, and without being allowed a chance to communicate with his friends. Hippolyte and his cabinet boast that they will not apologize to the United States, nor pay any indemnity. Moreover, they declare that in the event of the interference of our war vessels they will make it unpleasant for all the Americans on the island.

Despite this outrage upon one of our citizens, our government has taken no decisive step. The past history of Hayti warns us that we need not look to her rulers for a policy that will be worthy of a civilized government. About a generation ago a negro president, who had been elected by the people, was overthrown by a military coup. He was confined in prison for twenty days, without a hearing, and without being allowed a chance to communicate with his friends. Hippolyte and his cabinet boast that they will not apologize to the United States, nor pay any indemnity. Moreover, they declare that in the event of the interference of our war vessels they will make it unpleasant for all the Americans on the island.

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Without considering the over-legislation indulged in by congress, it is plain to the average citizen that every state legislature annually grinds out a multiplicity of statutes touching every conceivable subject, and the result is confusion everywhere. Legislation, business and industry are all hampered and made more expensive by the continued tinkering of our lawmakers.

The trouble is that most of our legislators take it for granted that their constituents measure their usefulness and ability by the number of bills introduced by them. Now, the fact is that a member of the legislature who introduces no bills at all, but devotes himself to opposing unnecessary bills, renders more substantial service than the bright statesman who poses as the author of a score of statutes during a single session. It is a common thing in any state legislature to see 1,000 bills offered in a month, and nearly all of them deal with subjects that simply touch local or personal interests and have no business whatever before the legislature.

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One great evil of our craze for legislation is the inability of both citizens and lawyers to tell what the law is. Men get into trouble over simple contracts, and they are afraid to push legitimate enterprises without consulting a lawyer, and even then they are frequently dragged into the courts. This confusion makes society restless and discontented. John Doe fails to prosper and looks to the legislature for relief because his neighbor, Richard Roe, once secured the passage of a special act under which he built up a fortune. We have reached the danger line in class legislation and now we find every class, every circle and almost every individual clamoring for similar favors.

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Why This Mystery?
 The Boston Globe voices general public sentiment when it says that there is no good reason for concealing the nature of Mr. Blaine's disease in a cloud of mystery.

The distinguished sufferer has been attended by many physicians, but not one of them has ever stated the exact nature of his malady. They appear to be willing enough to talk, and yet they pause at the precise point of interest.

It may be, as The Globe intimates, that the physicians do not know what the matter with Mr. Blaine. The disease may be named and classified. The sick man has the sympathy of his fellow-countrymen, but they very naturally desire to know something about his ailment.

The Curse of Legislation.
 The millions of discontented people who have jumped to the conclusion that most of the evils they complain of can be cured by legislation are on the wrong track. If they would take up the idea that legislation, as at present conducted, is in reality a curse and is responsible for many of the evils they bear they would be on the right line.

Without considering the over-legislation indulged in by congress, it is plain to the average citizen that every state legislature annually grinds out a multiplicity of statutes touching every conceivable subject, and the result is confusion everywhere. Legislation, business and industry are all hampered and made more expensive by the continued tinkering of our lawmakers.

The trouble is that most of our legislators take it for granted that their constituents measure their usefulness and ability by the number of bills introduced by them. Now, the fact is that a member of the legislature who introduces no bills at all, but devotes himself to opposing unnecessary bills, renders more substantial service than the bright statesman who poses as the author of a score of statutes during a single session. It is a common thing in any state legislature to see 1,000 bills offered in a month, and nearly all of them deal with subjects that simply touch local or personal interests and have no business whatever before the legislature.

In our simple democratic society, with our constitutions and codes are very well equipped in the matter of laws, and very few more are needed. The legislation of one of the New England states at its recent session took this view of the matter, and merely passed the appropriation bills and adjourned. In many cases this would be the best course to pursue. The laws we have, properly administered, are sufficient for our daily needs, and there are few occasions when new laws are needed.

One great evil of our craze for legislation is the inability of both citizens and lawyers to tell what the law is. Men get into trouble over simple contracts, and they are afraid to push legitimate enterprises without consulting a lawyer, and even then they are frequently dragged into the courts. This confusion makes society restless and discontented. John Doe fails to prosper and looks to the legislature for relief because his neighbor, Richard Roe, once secured the passage of a special act under which he built up a fortune. We have reached the danger line in class legislation and now we find every class, every circle and almost every individual clamoring for similar favors.

It is time to draw the line and stop. We can get along very well with a few general laws. Special legislation is needed only in exceptional cases. The best thing the masses can do is to open their eyes to the fact that the law can never make all men moral, rich and happy. No matter whether we have good or bad laws, men must help themselves if they would improve their condition. Poverty and misfortune will never be abolished by statute.

The Boston Herald is soberly remarking about John Sherman's side remarks. But this is merely one form of hero worship.

Harper's Weekly is indignant because of the methods employed by Lodge to secure his election to the senate from Massachusetts. But what could Harper's Weekly expect from Johnny Davenport's man Friday?

The states of the west and northwest are plastered with pension frauds. And the trouble is the democrats are responsible for some of them.

If Paris could be wiped out, France would be the strongest nation in Europe. But that plague spot weakens the country with its factions and its corruptions.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette shrewdly remarks that the banks in petition for the repeal of the silver law, arouse prejudices in favor of it.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.
 The Panama canal directors paid a pretty address a commission of 20,000 francs for persuading a young English duke to purchase canal stock.

Anticipating the prohibition of immigration, the steamship agents are very active and the next few months.

The spider cure for typhus excites great interest in Mexico. In a recent case a patient was given nine venomous spiders, and in half a day he was convalescent.

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...signed a petition asking Watson, as a
matter of public policy, to let them grow
gain.

Between 12 and 2 o'clock. One dollar, including bottle of wine on and after next Monday.



Growing in Popularity.
The Dixie Baking Powder is making new friends every day and keeping all its old ones. And a most remarkable thing is that the users of this powder praise it more highly than we do, pronouncing it the best on the market, while we claim simply that it cannot be excelled.

DIXIE BAKING POWDER CO.,
118 1/2 Peachtree Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dine at the Aracoon, Daily.
Between 12 and 2 o'clock. One dollar, including bottle of wine on and after next Monday.

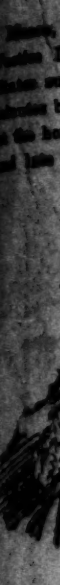
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